



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**Völkerkunde. Von Dr. Michael Haberlandt.** Second edition. 203 pp. 51 Illustrations, and Index. G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung. Leipzig, 1906. (Price, 80 pf.)

One of the admirable books in the Sammlung Göschen. The treatment of ethnology in this small volume is necessarily concise, but it is well worth a place in the libraries of all teachers and students as an example of method in presenting the subject and an epitome of the leading features of it. The book shows that an adequate conception of the principles of ethnology and their application to the study of the families of men may be gained even from a small book like this one. Half of the book is given to the general consideration of Ethnology and the other half to the larger groups of the primitive and cultured peoples of the continental and oceanic lands. A list of 82 helpful works, chiefly German, is printed.

**Le Maroc Pittoresque. Par Jean du Taillis.** viii and 360 pp., 115 Illustrations. Ernest Flammarion, Paris, 1905. (Price, 10 fr.)

The purpose of this book is to familiarize the reader with many aspects of Morocco, which, on the whole, is still one of the least known parts of Africa. The author has made a number of journeys in that country and on his last visit spent eight months there. He travelled to Fez with the French Legation, penetrated eastern Morocco for the purpose of visiting the pretender to the throne, and travelled along the northern coasts and among the Rif Mountains. He took photographs giving many glimpses of Morocco and its life, and had a curious interview with the Sultan, of whom he presents a photograph. On the whole, he accomplishes admirably his desire to give a clear impression of the parts of Morocco which he visited.

**A Tour of Four Great Rivers, the Hudson, Mohawk, Susquehanna and Delaware, in 1769. Being the Journal of Richard Smith of Burlington, New Jersey. Edited, with a Short History of the Pioneer Settlements, by Francis W. Halsey.** lxxiii and 102 pp., Illustrations, Maps, and Index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906.

Richard Smith made the tour of these four rivers for the purpose of surveying a grant of land comprising 69,000 acres on the upper Susquehanna in which he, with many others, was interested as proprietor. His journal is well worth preserving, because he observed real things with precision and recorded what was vital and interesting. He saw these valleys when the Indians still traversed the trails, and his journal is a faithful picture of the country, its native inhabitants, and its European settlers as seen by a man of acuteness and cultivation. Mr. Halsey has edited the journal with great care, and his chapter on the pioneer European settlements in these valleys is useful and interesting. The map shows Smith's route in red, the place names mentioned in the text, and also the modern county lines.

**The Gambia Colony and Protectorate. By Francis Bisset Archer.** xviii and 364 pp., 4 Maps, and 44 Illustrations. St. Bride's Press, Ltd., London, 1906.

Mr. Archer is the treasurer of the Gambia Colony. His handbook (official) contains the fullest and most authoritative information we possess on the smallest and least known of the British colonies of Africa. The Colony and Protectorate

are only about 20 miles wide, and midway between their northern and southern limits flows the Gambia. Its basin was one of the hot beds of the slave export trade, and Mr. Archer says the evils of that time are still apparent in the small population, which is very industrious, but inadequate for the great task of bringing about any rapid development of this exceptionally rich river tract. Half of the book is a history of the discovery and development of Gambia to the present time. Then come detailed descriptions of the five districts into which the colony is divided, chapters on the government *régime*, including education, the hospital service, and other humanitarian work, an English-Mandingo dictionary of about 800 words and phrases, and other information. The four maps include a plan of Bathurst, the capital and seaport, and a map of the Colony and Protectorate reproduced from sheet 47 of the map of Africa compiled in the Topographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London.

**The Viscous vs. the Granular Theory of Glacial Motion.** By **Oswin W. Wilcox.** 23 pp. Published by the Author, Long Branch, N. J., 1906. (Price, 30 cents.)

This is an argument against the viscous theory of glacial motion, which is based on the assumption that crystalline character is incompatible with viscous fluidity. The author maintains that this argument is without force in view of the existence of crystalline liquids. He gives facts and deductions to show that the advocates of the granular theory of glacial motion have ignored the relation between the rates of accumulation and disbursal of free energy within a glacier, and that, if the conditions postulated by the advocates of the granular theory actually prevailed in nature, the forward advance of a glacier would be incredibly limited.

**Cook's Handbook for Egypt and the Sudan.** By **E. A. Wallis Budge.** Second Edition. xx and 911 pp., 9 Maps (1 in Pocket), numerous Illustrations, and Index. Thomas Cook & Sons, London and New York, 1906. (Price, \$3.25.)

This edition suggests that scarcely any part of the world is changing more rapidly in some aspects than Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The progress of archæological research has helped to swell the volume to 911 pp. The extension of irrigation facilities, the places and monuments now more easily accessible to tourists, and development in the Sudan with tourist travel extending up the Nile by steamer to within five degrees of the equator, have also helped to enlarge the volume. The book is replete with information of all kinds, from the history and antiquities of Egypt to the British financial policy. Mr. Budge, the author, is the Keeper of the Egyptian and Syrian antiquities in the British Museum and is thoroughly competent for the preparation of such a work.

**La Carrière d'un Navigateur.** Par **Albert Ier Prince de Monaco.** Second Edition. viii and 406 pp., 2 Maps. Monaco, 1905.

All who read this book will feel better acquainted with the Prince of Monaco. His scientific work has shown much of the man as an indefatigable student of the sea. This book not only informs us more fully of his scientific vocation and of the temperament and aspirations that gradually led him into it, but we also learn much of his views, his philosophic notions, and his conviction that life is too serious to be spent in frivolity, a thought that was at the basis of his determination to be a sailor and an oceanographer. A philosophical vein